our brave servicemembers while they are courageously fighting overseas. These families and communities need the support of others who can relate to them and comfort them in this time of need.

Working without pay, not expecting recognition, and often using their own resources, military unit family support volunteers have been filling this need for decades. These generous men and women have taken it upon themselves to provide guidance, support, and advice to military families.

Each branch of the United States Armed Forces has organized its military unit family support volunteers into effective networks of support.

Generally, the spouse of a servicemember will serve as a military unit family support volunteer and will work hard to improve the lives of other spouses and their children.

In San Diego, I have had the opportunity to work closely with Navy Ombudsmen and Marine Key Volunteers on a regular basis.

It is an understatement to say that I have been amazed by their dedication. These volunteers spend hours and hours each week to help other military families. Working as a military unit family support volunteer is a full-time job.

They provide these services while at the same time, dealing with the hardships of military life in their own right. But without their efforts, military life for military families would be much more difficult—especially for those who are new to the service.

Next week on Tuesday, September 14, the Navy will honor its selfless volunteers on Ombudsmen Appreciation Day. Each year, the Navy recognizes its 6,000 Ombudsmen on this special day.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot think of a better occasion to recognize the fine efforts of all our military unit family support volunteers from each branch. It is my goal to let each volunteer know that this Congress stands firmly behind your efforts and recognizes the invaluable support you give to America's brave military families.

Today, I am introducing a concurrent resolution to officially recognize the efforts of the Air Force Spouses Together and Ready volunteers (STARs), the Army Family Readiness Volunteers, the Marine Key Volunteers (KVs), and the Navy Ombudsmen.

This Congress stands firmly behind your mission. Thank you very much for your efforts and your dedication.

## COMMENDING ARMY RESERVE PRIVATE FIRST CLASS LUIS A. PEREZ

### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 7, 2004*

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I wish to commend Army Reserve Private First Class Luis A. Perez for his bravery in the field of battle and his willingness to fight for his country. Private Perez was assigned to the 223rd Transportation Company, United States Army Reserve, Norristown, Pennsylvania. Private First Class Perez lost his life on Thursday, August 26, 2004, in Fallujah, Iraq, when the fuel truck he was driving hit a land mine causing a deadly explosion. His sacrifice will be remembered by a community that has been struck hard by the devastating loss of one of its own.

A native of East Chicago, Indiana, Private Luis Perez attended Morton High School in Hammond for two years, but graduated from a high school in New York where he had gone to live with his father after his parents divorced. He enjoyed playing video games, basketball and he also liked to write poetry. All Private Perez ever wanted was to grow up and be a soldier like his father. After graduating from high school, he enlisted in the United States Army and two weeks later he was off for training.

It came as no surprise to those who knew Private Perez that he would serve his country. Growing up, he traveled with his parents and two younger sisters all over the world, living in Hawaii and Germany. A true patriot, his love for his country was evident from the time that he was a child. At a young age he told imaginative tales of what his life would be like, he said he wanted to be a green man and continue traveling the world. Relatives urged Private Perez to enroll in college, but he wanted to be a hero like his father, Sergeant Jose Perez, a 20-year veteran of the United States Army. Private Perez felt tremendous pride for his country, and he was willing to endanger his own life to protect the lives of his fellow citizens. His courage and heroism will always be remembered, and his sacrifice will forever live in the hearts and minds of those for whom he battled. He gave his life so that the freedoms and values that he treasured could be enjoyed by those around the world.

Although he loved his unit and his country, Private Perez treasured his family above all else. He is survived by his wife, Theresa, his father, Sergeant Jose Perez, his mother, Lisa Perez, two sisters, and his grandmother, Clara Madrigal.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I ask that you and my other distinguished colleagues join me in honoring a fallen hero, United States Army Reserve Private First Class Luis A Perez. He will forever remain a hero in the eyes of his family, his community, and his country. Let us never forget the sacrifice he made to preserve the ideals of freedom and democracy.

## ON THE OCCASION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF NIST'S BOULDER LABORATORIES

### HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 7, 2004*

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, a week from today, the Boulder laboratories of the National Institute of Standards and Technology will celebrate their 50th anniversary. I rise today to honor NIST and its employees on this important occasion.

It wasn't long ago that we celebrated the centennial of NIST's founding, which Congress marked with the passage of a resolution that Representative MORELLA and I sponsored.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology was chartered by Congress on March 3, 1901 as the federal government's first physical science research laboratory. Scientists, engineers, and industrialists first advocated the establishment of a standards laboratory, pointing to the new challenges facing the U.S. as a rapidly industrializing world power.

Today, I'd like to draw attention to the work of NIST's laboratories in Boulder, Colorado, in my district.

In 1950, to address the lack of laboratory space, NIST established a cryogenic engineering laboratory and radio facilities on land donated by citizens of Boulder. NIST's Boulder facilities were expanded in the mid 1960s, when NIST and the University of Colorado (CU) joined forces to create the Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics (JILA), a cooperative effort that has gained widespread recognition in atomic physics and other fields.

The partnership between NIST and CU has led to some amazing discoveries. Beginning in the 1970s, the discipline of cooling and trapping atoms was established in part by experiments with electrically charged atoms by researchers at NIST's Boulder campus. This work inspired Dr. William Phillips and his team to demonstrate both the trapping and the cooling of atoms well below the temperature limits generally believed possible. Dr. Phillips was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1997 for this work.

In 1995, using these same techniques of laser cooling and trapping of atoms, scientists at JILA—NIST's Eric Cornell and CU's Carl Wieman—cooled rubidium atoms to less than 1 millionth of a degree above absolute zero. This was 300 times lower in temperature than ever achieved before and created a new state of matter predicted decades ago by Albert Einstein and Indian physicist Satyendra Nath Bose. The Bose-Einstein condensate is widely hailed as one of the century's major achievements in physics, and has been honored with several internationally prestigious awards.

All of this research has enabled the design and construction of one of the world's most accurate clocks, NIST F–1, which is used by NIST (in cooperation with the Naval Observatory) to maintain the nation's time standard. The NIST–F1 is so accurate that it will neither gain nor lose a second in 20 million years! It is approximately three times more accurate than NIST–7, the previous time piece for the nation. This precise time information is needed by such users as electric power companies, radio and television stations, telephone companies, air traffic control systems, the Global Positioning System, participants in space exploration, the Internet, and navigators of ships and planes—all of whom need to compare their own timing equipment to a reliable, internationally recognized standard, which NIST provides.

I'd also like to mention an interesting tale of ''technology transfer'' that has resulted from the time and frequency research in NIST's Boulder laboratories.

In the early 1970s, NIST developed a time distribution system that placed a hidden time code on an unused part of the TV signal. While the system was not implemented, this technology provided the basis for closed captioning. In the following years, several networks, working with NIST, took up the project and developed convenient encoding equipment and improvements to the captioning format. Then in 1980, NIST, the American Broadcasting Company, and the Public Broadcasting System received Emmys from the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences for this development. Today the Emmy is proudly displayed at